

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 1, 1898.

Subscriptions by Mail, Post-Paid. DATLY, per Month..... DAILY, per Year Postage to foreign countries added.

THE SUS, New York City. Panis-Elosque No. 12, near Grand Hotel, and

Miceque No. 10, Boulevard des Capucines. If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for publication wish to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

Police Power Over Elections.

The announcement comes from Albany Shat the Governor is considering the propriety of convening the Legislature in extraordinary session, not only in order to make laws which will enable our absent volunteers to vote, but also to deal with the political problem arising out of the recent removal of the Republican Police Commissioners in this city. The Repub-Hean leaders believe that the Mayor's action was inspired by a more far-reaching purpose than a desire to regulate or control particular appointments or assignments on the police force.

The Bureau of Elections for New York is placed by the charter expressly and directly under the control of the Police De partment. Through this agency the Tammany Commissioners, with the assistance of associates of the Heas type, will, it is feared, exercise an influence over the canwass of the vote of this city which will be most Injurious to the interests of the Republican party in the approaching election. To avert this danger an amendment to the charter has been proposed, which shall provide for the creation of a bureau of elections wholly independent of the Police Department.

Brooklyn had such a bureau before consolidation, in which each of the great parties was fairly represented, and which did its work to the general satisfaction of the people. There is every reason to believe that a similar system would prove equally acceptable in the Greater New York. The Democrats in the Legislature could not consistently oppose it, nor could the Mayor very well interpose his veto, for the Demoeratic party throughout the cities of the State has generally been opposed to legislation which invested the police with super Visory power over the conduct of elections.

The Democrats, therefore, ought to welcome the proposal to separate the Bureau of Elections from the Police Department.

As to the Rainy Season,

While the secret both of the time and the place of the proposed landing of troops in the West Indies is rigidly guarded, there seems to be little doubt that orders have been issued to Gen. SHAFTER which contemplate an early movement of this sort in greater or less force. It may be well, therefore, to recall that it was just about this time of the year that the English, in 1762, began their operations in Cuba that ended with the capture of Havana.

Their troops were landed in barges near Guanabacca, on June 7, and the following day that town was occupied. One of the first steps was to attempt to cut off the water supply of Havana. When the investment began the work was delayed greatly by the heavy rains; and afterward, when there was no rain for several days together, there came a lack of drinking water for the troops. Then the heat proved very trying to the besiegers. For weeks together there was a continuance of sufferings from heat, want of water and lack of fresh provisions; yet the approaches went on, and on the 12th of August the city surrendered.

Undoubtedly the conditions of our prosed preliminary operations in C greatly from those of Lord ALBEMARLE'S day. But without going into that part of the comparison, the point for us is that the rainy season did not prevent or materially delay the English success. The climatic conditions were substantially the same then as now, and the British campaign culminated in triumph in a couple of months.

Morocco.

A good deal of interest is being shown fust now in the last remaining independent Mohammedan sultanate in north Africa, Several of the European powers are credited with a desire to possess themselves of coaling stations for their warships on its coast, and very likely with reason. As yet Spain is the only country that has a footing there, her stations and islands being dotted along the coast line for nearly three hundred miles from the Straits of Gibraltar to the mouth of the River Muluya, where the French Algerian from tier begins. The first point in Spanish occupation is Ceuta, opposite Gibraltar; the mext, about a hundred miles to the southeast, is the island of Gomera; then Albuce mas Bay, fifty miles further east. These two latter are trading stations. Sixty-five miles east of Albucemas is the fortified penal settlement of Melilla with its deendencies, the Zafarin, or, as they are otherwise known, the Chaffarinas Islands, where so many unfortunate Cubans have ended their lives amid the horrors of a Spanish fortress prison.

Among the powers to which the desire to obtain a coaling station on the Morocco coast has been attributed is Germany Some years ago tentative negotiations with Morocco were begun for the acquisition by Germany of a trading station on the west side of the Muluya River with a small area of territory, but for some reason not made public they were dropped. Then Russia was stated to have evinced a wish to have a harbor where her ships could anchor without being under an obligation to a foreign flag; but it seems to have gone no further. The only country that really possesses rights in Morocco, without at the same time occupying territory, is England. These rights date back to the retrocession of Tangier to Morocco by England in the seventeenth century, which was made with the stipulation that if at any time Morocco found itself unable to retain Tangier, or should desire to part with it, England should have the right to reenter, and occupy Tangler with its surrounding territory. This part of Moroccohad come to England as part of the dowry of the wife of CHARLES IL, but, shough occupied for rather more than half a century, was given back to the Sultan with the conditions stated, owing to the cost of putting down the perpetual rebellions of the natives against Christian rule. During the last decade an English occupa-

difficulty with the Moors over the landing | of a telegraph cable from Gibraltar to Tangier. British ships of war with shotted guns lay off Tangler, and a portion of the garrison of Gibraltar stood under arms ready to embark for transportation to that city. The trouble was settled by the Moors acceding to the British demands,

It appears, however, that matters in that part of the world are coming to a crisis, Spain has always regarded herself as entitled to the reversion of Morocco, and has been encouraged and supported in her pretensions by France, mainly for the purpose of establishing a counterpoise to the possession of Gibraltar by England. It would seem that the direct support of Russia is now about to be added to that of France. Hitherto the Czar has been represented at the court of Fez by the Spanish Minister, but in August last year the Russian Government informed that of Spain of its desire to terminate the arrangement, and about a fortnight ago the first Russian envoy arrived at Tangler, where he was received with much ceremony. This and other incidents, including the activity in fortifying Gibraltar, on which the British Government is expending something like \$20,000,000, point to Morocco as likely to become before long a centre of great political and perhaps military interest.

The Flag Pole at Honolulu.

Any combination in Congress to prevent or delay the annexation of Hawaii is an anti-Administration party. The policy of President McKINLEY has been declared squarely. He was for annexation before we went to war with Spain. He believed it to be desirable in the interests of both the great republic and the little one.

But even if the President had been against annexation previously to May 1. 1898, he would demand it now as an imperative requirement of national policy, and an urgent measure of military necessity. His duty as Chief Executive of the United States Government and as Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy of the United States forces him to take possession of the Hawaiian islands as abso lutely indispensable to our war operations in the Philippines.

To support DEWEY we must have Honolulu. To maintain our flag in the Philippines we must raise our flag in Hawaii This is equally clear to the President and his Cabinet, to the Generals of our army and the Admirals of our navy, and to indiligent public opinion everywhere in the United States. That opinion would support and applaud President McKinley if without further discussion or formality he should order up the American flag upon the pole from which it was lowered by Paramount BLOUNT, acting under instruc

The diplomatic reasons for immediate

tions from GROVER CLEVELAND.

possession of Hawaii as American territory are not less urgent than those which concern the movements of our ships and troops. There is no way of avoiding the full use of Hawaii as a naval station and base. Rightly or wrongly, we must use it as such or else abandon the Philippines and retire humbly from our war with Spain in that quarter of the earth. But unless we put the flag up on that flagpole in Honolulu we violate every principle of international law concerning neutral territory in time of war, and we give the lie to our own position successfully maintained a quarter of a century ago before the most celebrates tribunal of arbitration that ever held court for the settlement of an international question. More than this, we force a friendly and feeble power against its will into the position of a criminal before international law, subject to heavy and destruc tive penalties and reprisals unless we protect her against them. It is the United States which thus outrages Hawaii's neutrality and annuls her sovereignty; by her consent it may be, but against her will, for she asks nothing better than that the American flag should go up on the pole in Honolulu, permitting her people to share as equals in the perils and responsibilities of the cause in which her sympa thles are so strongly enlisted.

sees it. The army and navy commanders see it. The State Department sees it The Dole Government sees it. Almost the whole world sees it. The only eyes blind to the great central fact of the situation are those of an anti-annexation, anti-Administration, anti-American party or faction now taking shape in Congress in order to defeat, if possible, the President's Hawaiian policy, no matter at what sacrifice of American lives or American honor, They are blind, not because they cannot see, but only because they will not see. The persistent vanity of opinion previously formed under other circumstances; the ludicrous survivals of Clevelandism, a political faith now nearly extinct; the unavowed hostility and jealousy which work in secret against the men to whom the people have intrusted the man agement of this war; the shameful and shameless efforts of the mercenaries of a commercial interest; the riffraff of Populism and crankdom: these are the elements combining at Washington to obstruct the Administration in its mighty task.

The people see all this. The President

Will any Republican in Congress-any Republican of influence and responsibility and with a political future-dare to iden tify himself with the miscellaneous and nondescript faction of American auxillaries of Spain now lining up at Washington to defeat McKINLEY, DEWEY, and MERBITTY

Web McNall and State Insurance.

The name of the Hon. WEB McNALL, Superintendent of Insurance for the State of Kansas, may not connotate wisdom and severity in the minds of most of the people of this town, but the big insurance companies know it well and revere it as it de serves. WEB, becoming an unpopular Republican, fumped into Populism; and Kansas Populism in its most high and palmy state has had no Populist fuller of Populism than he. He has pursued the great insurance companies, which he regar is as shapes of the Money Power, with extreme ferocity. Some of them, weary of being bothered by him, have ceased to take

any new business from Kansas. To others WEB has despatched his emis saries, who have had the goodness to examine the affairs of the companies, charging them only a reasonable fee for the examination. In Kansas these wandering examiners are technically known as "Me NALL's road agents," a most disrespectful and unjust appellation, for the men are worthy men, willing to work several hours a day at a compensation fixed by themselves. "The examiners that I have commissioned at different times," says WEB in the twenty-eighth annual report of the Kansas Insurance Department, "have done their work thoroughly and well, and this department is entirely satisfied with tion was all but brought about through a the results, whether the insurance compa-

nies are or not." The companies have to be satisfied, and the examiners have their rea

sons for satisfaction in their pockets. The cause, or one cause, of McNALL's campaign against the insurance companies is disclosed in his last report. Therein he shows that he is not merely an ordinary barker at corporations, but a Socialist Hear him :

"I would further recommend that the Legislature provide for State fire insurance, the same to be unde the control of the Insurance Department. To illus erry, direct them to take the applications of the var ous individuals in their respective townships or cities, giving the amount of fire insurance they desire to earry, the length of time (the classifications and rates having been prepared prior to this time by the In-surance Department, based upon the statistics in this office of the fire insurance companies doing busiess in the State during the last preceding year), &c. At all other times the applications can be made to the county clerk. Money can be appropriated from the general fund, to be placed in an insurance fund, until such time as the amount collected is sufficient to pay the running expenses, including losses in curred, and then the same can be returned, the money to be collected by taxation the same as other taxes. If legislation of this kind is enacted, in my judgment is will have this result: Parties who re ceive the benefits of insurance of this kind will of tain the same for at least half that they now pay and it will compel meurance companies to furnish is surance at actual cost or loss the entire bushsess."

According to the Topeka Capital "this is the initial step toward having the scheme embodied in the platform to be drafted in the coming Populist Convention." Presumably State life insurance will come next, if the Kansas Populists manage to

keep their feet at the elections. The New York insurance companies, and the young gentlemen in them who could hardly refrain from laughing out loud when WEB McNall's examiners invaded the offices, will now see that he has had it in his mind all along to set up the State of Kansas in the business.

Wanted: A Hero

What Spain needs first of all to-day is a man strong enough to oppose the national fury for a hopeless and disastrous war, and to call for peace. At present there is none such in sight. The King, guided by his mother, the Queen Regent, is the last Spanlard who can be expected to perform this act of supreme patriotism. The boy At. Fonso is thinking first of his own interests, not of his country's.

Spain's guardian angels wait more anx lously to-day for a stalwart advocate of peace than for a great leader of the army or navy.

Our Navy's Prize Money.

The large earnings in prize money al eady secured by all of Admiral DEWEY's war vessels and by some of the vessels of Admiral Sampson and Commodore Schley have naturally attracted public attention. Hostilities, however, will have to last a long time before the navy can equal its prize winnings from 1861 to 1865, which amounted to nearly \$12,000,000, derived from hundreds of captures, including many blockade runners.

It may seem strange that sailors who capture a ship by firing a blank shot across her bow should reap a rich reward there from, while soldiers who reduce a town by an assault that may cost a thousand lives get nothing. But the rule denying to the army a share in the spoils is due to the abolition among civilized nations of the ancient sacking and looting of towns. The old-time incentive offered to prowess on the seas has remained to this day.

The rule is that if the prize is of equal or uperior force to the vessel or vessels making the capture all the net proceeds go to the captors; if of inferior force, one half to the United States and one half to the captors. Half the value of a neutral merchant ship trying to run the blockade or of an enemy's merchantman taken on the high seas, may seem a very large reward for the captors, since this kind of work is usually easy. But, like the moiety to informers under statute law, it rests on ancient usage, and that, in turn, on the value of an extra stimulus to vigilance. PAT DONAN, weapons metaphors? No one will dispute that while such a rule exists regarding captured merchantmen one other provision as to an enemy's war ships is just. This is that a bounty is given to a ship which sinks or otherwise destroys an enemy's war vessel in an engagement. This bounty is \$200 for each person on board the enemy's ship at the beginning of the engagement, if she is equal or superior to our own force, and \$100 if she is inferior. If she is destroyed in the public interest immediately after capture, the bounty for each person on

board at the capture is \$50. Sometimes the question of inferiority of superiority and also of the enemy's comple ment may have to be one for judicial opin ion. In alviding the total prize money, either for the merchantman or the warship, the division is made proportionate to the pay of officers and men, except that the commander of the squadron or fleet gets a twentieth part, and the commander of a single ship one-tenth of his ship's share, upless acting independently of a superior officer, when he gets three-twentieths. For fleet captains and commodores of divisions

there are also special percentages. It may be doubted whether prize money as now reckened and paid, will last through the twenticth century, as through centuries in the past. If the powers that took part in the Declaration of Paris of 1856 had acceded to our country's proposal for the exemption of private property at sea from capture, prize money would have received. in one of its applications, a hard blow. But even in blockade running and in bat tle it does not seem likely to be perpetual, and when it goes Jack will do his duty, like his brother in the army, for nothing but his regular pay.

Meanwhile he will certainly win his prize money all through the present war, and a good deal of such money has been accumulated during the last six weeks.

A correspondent writes to us complaining that we do injustice to Dr. LYMAN ABBOTT in calling him a pantheist because he describes GoD as the "one underlying cause," "the only one law and force." Our friend says that Dr. Assorr's writings show that "he believes that infinite wisdom and love are ruling the uni verse." But neither in that language nor in the sermon to which we referred is there any decla ration of belief in the personality of Goo; they both express the pantheistic view that Gon i an impersonal cause and force. How, then, can THE SUN have done any injustice to Dr. Annorr in speaking of him as a pantheist?

The Hon. WILL VAN AMBERG SULLI VAN, whom Governor McLaurin has appointed Senator in Congress from Mississippi to succeed the late EDWARD CARY WALTHALL, may described as the lucklest accident in politics He owes his election to the present House of Representatives from the Second Misalsaippi district to the fact that he gut the nomination as an innocuous outsider, after there had been a deadlock lasting severa days and the four candidates had squirmed and struggled hopelessly. Will.—a name of Sena-torial sound—was educated at Sardis and used

to practice law in Tunion county. His greatest fear of statesmanship is a bill forbidding that the upper berth of sleeping ears be "made down" unless it is actually to be occupied. He has been appointed Henator because be is regarded as harmless. Some say that Governor McLausin means to have the job himself. Meanwhile Will is not expected to get in anybody's way.

If we are not to abide by the decisions of the Supreme Court, to what other arbiter shall we turn?

— Mobile Engister.

Turn to the Chicago platform; turn to the Populist platform. Turn to the statesmen and the newspapers that ban and abolish the Suprame Court whenever it smashes some fool measure and whenever they are in doubt about the con stitutionality of some fool measure. The place of the Supreme Court is to be taken by a joint committee of Democrats and Populists, who will act upon the convenient principle that everything is constitutional that violates the Constitution. The Supreme Court is felt to be a nuisance by some of the most incandescent thinkers and spouters in the country. Will anybody de fend an institution that stands in the way of incandescent legislation!

Possibly the bulky letter which Lieut, CARAMBA CARRANZA of the Polo outfit says was tolen from him in Montreal was only another challengs to somebody to fight a duel.

It may be suspected that the Governor of Kansas is dropping into sarcasm when he tells the Hon. JERRY SIMPSON that the State had rather have him in Congress than in the army. As a legislator, JERRY unconsciously does his best to damage the United States. As warrior he might damage Spain. No Spanish army, and indeed no army, however highly disciplined, could see JERRY advancing rapidly on his uncontrollable bicycle, his purple and allver golf stockings streaming in the wind, and his spectacles shooting fire, without fleeing in wild amaze and panic. There are great martia potentialities in JERRY, but they must continue

When the American roll of honor for this war is made up the names of the stalwart advocates in Congress of Hawaiian annexation such as HENRY CABOT LODGE of Massachusetts and John TYLER MORGAN of Alabama, will come next after the names of DEWRY and the others with him who wore a uniform.

The Toronto Mail and Empire is talk ing, and its voice is hoarse with doom: "The prediction was made long ago that a despot ism would be established as Washington, and if it is to be fulfilled at all, it should be soon."

The scientific theory was propounded long ago that the moon is made of green cheese. If the truth of this theory can be established at all. should be established seen, for if there is any infusion of cheese in the moonshine which Toronto is eating, the health of Toronto will suffer.

Our old acquaintance, Lieut. Sobrat. prophesies that the clashing of commercial and economic interests in the Western, Eastern and Southern States of America will lead to a rupture between those sections." When peac restored, Lieut, Sornal ought to read a paper containing these interesting views before the Society of Political Economists. He is not so severely mathematical as Lieut. Torren, but he has ingenuity and brilliancy. It is true that for the present his bold conclusions will not be accepted without dissent. It is the general opinion in the United States that before the commercial and economic divulsions come there will be a rising of the Mound Builders. That is the serious danger now.

In fustice to genius with a handle, we declare, and will maintain against all comers, that Sir LEWIS MORRIS'S verses on Mr. GLAD STONE in the London Times are fully up to his standard. We can think of but two other mer who could climb to an equally breathless height of song. One is Sir EDWIN ARNOLD. The other is the Hon. J. GORDON COOGLER.

Licut, CARTEL CARRANZA remains to onsole Canada for the departure of the ingenious Polo. Unhappy Carranza, flerce for a duel with some American "of his class," and pining for the appearance of such an antagonist. Car RANZA is a marksman of almost miraculous accomplishment; fired a revolver at Hudson's Bay and hit a crow on the American boundary. Yet no American will come and make him happy. CARRANZA chews rapiers instead of gum, and cuts his roast with a scimitar, and yet he cannot get a fight. Inconsolable Car-RANZA! Can't he arrange for a duel with Col.

Benator Allen is unwilling to recognize the bylous common sense truth - Philadelphia Record. Forgive him. The Hon. WIND ALLEN is not se nuch unwilling as unable. He doesn't know common sense when he sees it; and he has never come near enough truth to recognise it.

A New Field for the Nogro. From the Galveston News.

The London Spectator says that "nothing stops the mericans from raising the negro force to 20,000 men and with them holding the Philippines, Hawaii and Porto Rico, paying them out of local revenues.
With such a garrison those Islands would be as safe as drawing rooms and as full of business as Broad way or Strand. Instead of remaining a source of weakness to the Union the negro can be turned by wise and leufent management into an instru

Is the war with Spain to solve more than one of on mational problems? Is the field of our conquest so fittingly adapted to the colored people as a place of military residence and practical usefulness that thes titizens are to become a "source of empire" of "remaining a source of weakness to the Union" The Speciator reaction into the future with a vigor ous advisory spirit, and at most there is much to command consideration in what it says. As for the colored man, there is room for him to become a more sectul factor in our national make up, and in the di ection indicated he might be a source of honor and find an elevation in the eyes of himself and his

The Carriage in Which Eugenie Escaped.

From the London Truth. Relia worshippers may like to hear of the fate of an old carriage of Dr. Evans, the late American dential of Paris. It is the one in which he took th Empress out of Paris on Sept. 5, 1870. The execu tors of the will thought, because of its shabbiness, or elling it for what it might fetch. But they wer dissauded, and it is to be placed in the proposed Evans Museum at Philadelphia. Meanwhile it will emain in the custody of François, the stableman o Dr. Evans. It was I rangols who drove the Empressdressed in clothes of Mrs. Evans-Mme. Lebreto r. Evans and his secretary to Trouville. They were three days on the road, but they obtained anothe carriage and fresh houses at Evreux. The Empress, in the burry of running away, only took the one pocket handkerchief in her pocket. She wept often the road. The Doctor alighted several times to rant it in roadside brooks, and dried it in the sun The Empress and Mme, Lebreton sat back to th orses to avoid being noticed and, if noticed, to pass for humble relatives of Dr. Evans.

Shown Reyond Deubt.

From the Cleveland Leader. Mobody can now doubt the advantage the United States would present if it had a naval and military base of operations in the middle of the Pacific, and lawali should be taken in as soon as possible.

Pardonable Tell. From Brooklyn Lys.

"Wot's dis scandal I hear about me old pardner Dey says ho's workin'?" "Dat's right, but den his job don't count. He's workin' fer an artist posin' as a model fer a sleepin faun, an' dey brings him als meals tree times a day.

> Net a Vocal Entertainment Now. From the Indianapolis Journal.

Watts-is it correct to speak of a baseball " audi-Potts-Not this year.

The Test. From the Cincinnati Enquirer. The Hawatian question is really the Philippine question. Call the roll. Let us see who is for Spain and who for the United States.

WERELT CHOP BULLETIN. Conditions for the Work Ending on Menda; Are Paverable Generally.

WASHINGTON, May 31,-The weekly crop bulletin, out to-day, gives the following sunimary of crop conditions:

The weather conditions of the week ending May 30, as in the preceding week, have been especially favorable to crops in the chief agricultural States, the high average temperatures throughout the central valleys and Southern States having been decidedly beneficial. Rain. however, is generally needed in the Gulf States. Excessive moisture has retarded farm work in New England and parts of the middle Atlantic States. Corn planting has been pushed vigerously during the week and is nearing completion in the more northerly sections, except in New York and New England. In the chief corn States of the central valleys it is coming up well and cultivation of the early planted has begun.

The previously reported excellent condition of winter wheat continues. The crop is now heading in the more northerly States and is maturing rapidly in the central southern tions, while harvesting is general in the Gulf States. The outlook in Oregon and Washington was never better, the recent rains in Washington greatly improving the prospects for an abundant crop in that State. In California some grain will now mature where hay only was expected. All reports from the spring wheat region indicate a rapid and healthy growth of spring wheat and show this crop_to be in a most promising condition.

Oat harvest continues in the Southern States The general condition of the crop is reported as satisfactory, although the growth is too rank in Iowa, and it has suffered on low lands in Missouri from excessive rains. Considerable seeding is yet to be done in New York.

There has been a general improvement in the condition of cotton, except in Florida, The rop is clean and well cuitivated and the early

planted is now forming squares. In southern Louisians it needs rain, and in Texas insects are causing damage in localities.

In Kentucky about one-half the tobacce crop has been planted and much planting has been done in Virginia. Further north little planting has been done. Plants are generally abundant, but are backward in Wisconsin and New England.

TO PRESERVE HISTORIC PLACES. First Meeting of the State Trustees of a Soci-

ety Which Gov. Morion Authorized. The first meeting of the State Trustees of Scenic and Historic Places and Objects, under their new corporate name of "The Society for the Preservation of Scenic and Historic Places and Objects," was held in the office of Andrew H. Green yesterday. The following Governing Board of Trustees was elected: Andrew H. Green, Frederick W. Devoe, Samuel Parsons, Jr., Henry E. Howland, Walter S. Logan, Edward P. Hatch, and Edward Hagaman Hall of New York, and Charles S. Francis of Troy. Mr. Green was elected President. Mr. Francis Vico-President, Mr. Hatch Treasurer, and Mr. Hall

Green was elected Freesugent, Mr. Francis Vice-President, Mr. Hatch Treasurer, and Mr. Hall Secretary.

Among the incorporators of this organization were: William H. Webb, Samuei D. Babcock, Andrew H. Green, the late Charles A. Dana, Oswald Ottendorfer, Chauncey M. Depew, Horace Porter, William Allen Butler, Mornay Williams, George G. Haven, William Lanman Bull, Alexander E. Orr, Gen. Wager Swayne, Charles H. Miller, Frederick S. Tallmadge, Frederick J. De Peyster, Morgan Dix, Francis V. Greene, Henjamin F. Tracy, J. S. T. Stranahan, and H. Walter Webb.

The corporation has already secured the passage of an act appropriating \$25,000 for the acquisition of the scene of Mad Anthony Wayne's famous exploit at Stony Point for a public reservation, and the scope of its future work, as outlined by Mr. Green yesterday includes not only the preservation of such notable snots as Fort Washington and Fort George in New York, but the development of local auxiliary societies in every city and town throughout the State for the development of public parks, the beautification of bublic places, and the acquisition and preservation of historic places and objects.

The Murphy Maise Movement

From the Brussels Belgian Times and News During the last few years the use of maine has pread gradually everywhere. All the cereals have ualities and defects. The defects of maize are known, but its qualities can compete with any other erest. The American Government was convinced ome years ago that the exportation of mains to Europe could be developed considerably if intro duced intelligently. This result was obtained largely on account of the unceasing work of Mr. Charles J Murphy, so delegated by the Agricultural Departmen o develop the use of maize in Europe.

Unfortunately the official mission of Mr. Murphy. mmenced under President Harrison and continuing two years under Mr. Cleveland, was stopped under pretence of economy, thus discreanising a work of apply private initiative is helping the continuation of a work so well managed, and the association known under the name of "American Maize Propagauda," presided over by Col. E. Carr. ex-United States Minister to Denmark, has just decided to enew more actively the propaganda in favor of maise. At the meeting of the association at Chicago Col. Carr and Mr. Murphy were appointed delegates in Europe.

The War Correspondent,

Trailing where the smoke of war converts you to a dot, Frailing where the Maxims trim o'erspatter men with shot, Trailing where the 12-inoh guns clean paralyse your

Frailing where the heroes grin and dissipate you fears, I hear the trill Of bugles shrill,

I see the strife for victory-The whirling ball. The shiv ring wall-And what I write is history. While the ranks of infantry quick akirmish toward the foe,

olleying and staggering and bracing row on row. While the roar turns thunder in the turrets of the hips that gulp and founder full of crevices and rips-

I near the trill Of bugles shrill, I see the strife for victory-The whirling hall. The shiv'ring wall-And what I write is history.

Witness of the valor of the men that hall the Plag-Valor made of fortitude and hate of kings that name Witness of the fear that makes men palated as

Pour that tears the weak ling's heart and robe his fac-

I hear the trill Of bugles shrill. I see the strife for victory The whiriting ball. The shiv'ring wall-

And what I write is history. Trained to view what happens or to foemen or to Clear as all the cameras from all the land's wide

felling what the Government would give a bond to know lovernu:ental extras are inclined to be too slow)-I hear the trill Of bugles shrill, I see the strife for victory-

The whirling ball, The shiv'ring wall-And what I write is history. Censorship is troubling when it disciplines a "socop," Cuts the word of news it holds and liberates the

Now and then the commandant sly whispers him syed plans Thankful! Why, of course! But, bless his heart I've heard the bauus-

> I hear the trill Of bugles shrill, I see the strife for victory-The whirling ball, And what I write is history.

Middleman omniscient 'twixt the war fields and the world, Picturing the battles ere the ragged flags are furled Sometimes blessed with mercy-when a struck lad

raves athirst. Sometimes blessed with courage-when I see th I hear the trill Of bugies shrill, I see the strife for victory-

The whirling ball.

The shiv'ring wall-

And what i write is history. B. F. HARRISO.

MONTANA'S TROOPS FOR MANILA. A Thousand Buttenhole Bounnets Distributed Women-A Captain Goes for His Monith

From the Helena Independent Despite the early hour the people of Helena were out in force. A committee of women, numbering among its membership many of those who served upon the entertainment committee during the stay of the regiment in the city, was early on the ground with a budget of 1,000 buttonhole bouquets, which distributed to the men train. And then there were others there offerings of various sorts for their particular friends. The officers, most of whom had been entertained socially during their stay in Helena and had made many friends. received large bunches of roses from their admirers and well-wishers. All the Helena officers, Col. Kessler, the Majors, and others were the especial objects of the kindness of their well-

wishers. The whistle of the Northern Pacific engine blew a warning note just before 8 o'clock. There were hurried good-bys, feverish handshakings as the men bid farewell to those who knew them, and then a procession formed and marched down the south side of the train, grasping the extended hands of the soldiers in the cars. Gov. Smith, who had come down early, was greeted with cheers from everywhere.
"What's the matter with the Governor?"
shouted an enthusiast from the car of one of the out-of-town companies.

"What's the matter with the Governor?" shouted an enthusiast from the oar of one of the out-of-town companies.

"He's all right," came from the adjoining car, and a chorus of cheers followed the salutation.

"Three cheers for the ladies of Helena, called half a dezen volces at once. The cheers were given with a will, and flags thrust out of the windows waved their mute indorsement of the salute. There were more cheers for the ladies of Helena, for the people generally, and for the prospect that the regiment is going to have an honorable duty to peform.

There were not many tears on either side, not because there was no serious thought of the possible consequences, but because the air seemed charged with a different spirit. The departing soldiers seemed so happy in the abought that they were destined for actual duty, and so beamingly expectant over the outlook, that by common consent the crowd took up the refrain of merriment. There were wistful faces here and there when the train finally left, but when the crowd hurst into a roar and the sun came out bright and clear, half-formed tears were dashed away and it was an array of smiles that left its last impression upon the departing ones.

The crowd was impartial in the honors it bestowed upon the soldiers it knew. It gave cheers for every one it recognized. "What's the matter with Miller?" It called out until the stock of familiar faces in the officers car was exhausted. Then the best known among the men in the ranks came in for attention.

At last the Northern Pacific train pulled out

ranks came in for attention.
At last the Northern Pacific train pulled out eastward to the depot to receive the big engine that was to draw it to Silver Bow, and the crowd, after seeing it disappear around the curve, made a sudden movement to the Great Northern train, which had backed down to the wast to receive the boxes. Northern train, which had backed down to the west to receive the horses, the last part of the freight to be taken abeard. All attention was centred there during twenty minutes more, while the finishing touches were being put on the freighting of the commissary car. The scenes of the preceding half hour were repeated with two-fold intensity, for the crowd was becoming warmed up and it had been reinforced and was stronger numerically, too. At 8:20, when the last whistle sounded and the train moved out, there were 1,200 persons waiting on the track. there were 1,200 persons waiting on the track They cheered themselves hoarse and waved andkerchiefs and flags until their arms fell to

Just as the train pulled out a procession of school children 300 strong marched down from the street car track, barely in time to wave their good-bys from a distance. They marched on, however, and joined the crowd that watched the

however, and joined the crowd that watched the train disappear in the distance.

The Northern Pacific train passed westward, near the foot of Benton avenue. The men on the trains waved greetings to each other as the cars sped by. The crowd at the camp grounds had known of the return of the train and had waited for it. The children joined in the chorus of cheering. Once more the soldiers leaned out of the windows and called their final farewells. In five minutes more both trains had gone their ways minutes more both trains had gone their ways.

Once more the soldiers leaned out of the windows and called their finel farswells. In five minutes more both trains had gone their ways, and both had left Helena behind them. When the seldiers return to their homes it will be in aquads and singly, and they will be furnished transportation to the places from whence they came to Helena in the first place. Yesterday is the last day in all probability that will see the First Regiment of Montana volunteers as it was constituted yesterday together as a body in Helena.

Among these who left with the regiment was Capt. F. E. Green, of Company H, of Kallspell, who kas been ill for some time past. He was forbidden night before last by his physician from going, as it was not believed he was sufficiently recovered to be able to endure the service. Yesterday morning, however, in response to his carnest request, the surgeon consented to permit his departure, believing that the change of climate might be beneficial to him. It is believed that by the time the regiment is outflitted Capt. Green will have completely recovered, although if he has not he will probably remain over on Green will have completely recovered, although if he has not he will probably remain over on the bay and join his command in company with one of the later detachments sent to the islands.

Gen. Scott Vindicated.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I am glad to be corrected, as well as commended by a gentleman who evidently knows what he is talking about, and I therefore cheerfully concede that your Philadelphia corlay be right in his statement in reference to the armistice which preceded the battle of Molino del Rey, the storming of Chapultenec, and the capture of the City of Mexico. Although, like the man at the battle of the Nile." I was "there all the while," I was not in the forefront of affairs, being only a subordinate (member of the non

being only a subordinate (member of the noncommissioned staff of the Paimetto Regiment,
S. C.), and I have simply given expression to a
beilef that was quite general in the army—that
Commissioner Trist was really the moving
assency, I brought that impression home with
me, and it has always remained with me.
As to James Russell Lowell and his somewhat
unpatrictle poetical effusions, perhaps a partial
excuse may be found for him in the fact that he
was located in the very hot-bed of anti-slavery
sentiment, and the war with Mexico was regarded and denounced as the "slaveholders'
w-r, for the protection and perpetuation of the
"peculiar" Southarn institution. This was undoubtedly more truthful than poetical, although
the consequences of the war were much more
far-reaching and important than could have
been anticipated. Edwin B. Moore.

Jamaica, L. L., May So. Jamaica, l. L. May 30.

Brothers in Arms Leave Six Vacant Chairs.

To the Entron of Taufius-Sir: In your laste of May 20 your re ders were apprised of the collecrive patriotism of the Hang brothers, also of a paral-licase of the Houston brothers of Somerville, N. J. who have gone to the front. With your kind permission I desire to put on record that of the Stevens brothers, as, possibly, an unparalleled incident of

brothers, as, possibly, an unparalleled incident of collective family patriotism in New Jersey.

Mr. Roderica B. Sieweus, Er., of 588 Broad street, Novark, N. J., a veteron of Company I, Iwenty-first New Jersey Voltainers, in our late war, with his good and devoted wife, feel a deep, pardonable prict they musifer as a lateral the holle conducts of their patriotic sons. Yet they musifer tallity suffer a keep acase of andness when they see the air variant of his reason of admess when they see the air variant of his reason of admess when they see the air variant of his result of Company Charles Mr. All the service, at the call of President McKinley, there were enrolled upon the roater: Company Charles M. Stevens, 35 years of age, Company Childin L. C. Stevens, 35 years of age, Engene M. Stevens, 30 years of age, they are of age, Company M.—Stephen Silley, 22 years of age, company M.—Stephen Silley, 22 years of age, an orphan, who for more than ten years has made ale home with the Stevens study and has become so attached to Mrs. Stevens as to be recognized as one of her own sons. Such incidents of collective patriotism are inspiring, last us hear of others.

Ngwalk, N. J., May 80.

To the Editor of Tue Six-Sir: I note to a recent taune of Tag Sus a criticism on the statement of a certain Jewish society that Admiral George Dewey, U. S. N., was of "Jewish descent," and I was pleased to read your refutation of the claim. The Dewey family was originally of French ex-

traction, and came from the city of boust in France, the name being an old feudal one, from which the name of the fown was derived. At about the time of the Fronde, during the regency one of the family of "Dona" emigrate to the Netherlands, and later to England, where the name became currupted to Dewr or bewry. to England, where the name became currupted to Dewy or lewey.

From England the encester of the present "Dewey" came to this country, and to this and the later descent I need not raine, as it has been very currectly given in your paper at different times. I think this should settle the question of "descent," should there be any, when the family has lie in purely and clearly American for over two bundred years. I will add that at present there is a trained of the family spelling its mane "boust," but both pronounced precisely the same as the American "Dewey."

Withink P. Driver, Ja.

Block Island Pishermon Still Pishing. To the Entrop of The Sex-Sir: I have notice

stand, and in last Monday's Sus a correspondent said that Block Island fishermen have "abandoned said that Block Island handrings have accurately the off-shore fishing grounds, fearing capture by Spanish warghing. "I desire to say that the slower is not true to any particular, as the Block Island fishistimen are fishing off shore dath, and are not afrain of Spanish warming, nor are the hotel scepars, and we are all looking forward to a very successful

season.
It is well known here that Watch Hill has always been jealous of Hiock Island.
T. V. Barroz.

COMPRDERATE STATUTES.

The Supreme Court Athrees & Decision Uphelds ing a Georgia Law.

WASHINGTON, May 31.-A decision was made in the Supreme Court to-day as to the effect to be given to the statutes of the States in rebellion from 1561 to 1865 upon matters in disputs between citizens of the same State, Dr. E. W. H. Hunter, guardian of Marianne J. Baldy, under a law of the State of Georgia passed in 1861, invested the funds of his ward in Confederate bonds. In 1866 a law was passed, relieving trustees, guardians, &c., who had invested funds under the law of 1861, from liability therefor. The ward in this case brought suit against the guardian, but falled to recover, the Supreme Court of Georgia Lolding
that he was not liable. The case was appealed
to the Supreme Court. Former decisions were
reviewed, from which Justice Harlan deduced:
"That the transactions between persons actually residing within the territory dominated
by the Government of the Confederate States
were not invalid for the reason that they occurred under the sanction of the laws of thas
Government or of any local Government recognizing its authority:
"That the preservation of order, the maintemance of police regulations, the prosecution of
crimes, the protection of property, the enforcement of contracts, the celebration of marriages,
the settlement of estates, the transfer and desecent of property and similar or kindred subjetts were, during the war under the control
of the local Governments constituting the socalled Confederate States;
"That what occurred or was done in respect of
these de facto Governments should not be
disregarded or held invalid merely because
those Governments were organized in hostility
to the Union established by the National Coustitution, except when proved to have been estered into with actual intent to further invasion or insurrection; and
"That Judicial and legislative acts in the resuit against the guardian, but failed to re-

sion or insurrection; and "That judicial and legislative acts in the re-"That judicial and legislative acts in the respective-Klates composing the so-called Confederate States should be respected by the courts if they were not hostile in their purpose or mode of enforcement to the authority of the National Government and did not impair the rights of citizens under the Constitution."

Applying these principles to the case at bar, the judgment of the Supreme Court of Georgia was affirmed.

No Wonder He Was Surprised.

From the Philadelphia Times.

Lancaster, May 27.—David Walter, a farmer living near Little, was the victim of a unique surprise to-day. This is the thirty-eighth anniversary of his birth, and Mrs. Walter invited about fifty friends and relatives to participate in a celebration of the event. Shortly before dinner a handsome carriage was presented to Mr. Walter. Under his plate at the table was a fine gold watch. Leaving the table Mr. Walter was invited to the yard and a herd of ton Holstein cows was driven up and presented to him. This was followed by the appearance of two young ladies dressed in pink, who carried a tray on which were piled gold and silver to the amount of \$3.000. This, too, was presented to the happy man.

Everything was the gift of Mr. Walter's wife, who by industry and fragality in their fifteen years of married life had saved the money without the knowledge of her husband. From the Philadelphia Times.

Corsets Come Between Man and Wife, From the Cincinnati Enquirer.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., May 26.—Corsets separated Philip Stile and wife to day. Stile has always objected to his wife wearing the article, and when she brought the sixth one home today, five having been burned by the man within as many months, he not only burned the objectionable affair, but packed up his traps and left the house for good.

Vouched For by His Banker. From the Boston Journal.

The frankness of Texas is one of its charms.

A Boston merchant received the other day a letter from a Texan in which he excused himself for slowness in paying up by describing the hard times in his tow. He closed thus: "Confirming what I have written above, I inclose a letter from the President of the bank in which for several years I have kept my overdraft."

Pointoes on the Cob. From the Cincinnati Enguirer DELAWARE. O. May 26.—R. L. Hudson of this city discovered a curiosity on his farm in the shape of a potato vine which had grown up through the centre of an old corncob. The vine had blossomed at the upper end.

Studying to Please. From Brooklyn Life. New Customer-I'll drop in next week and pay

this bill. Clerk-I wouldn't put you to that trouble for the world, sir. I'll just send the goods C. O. D.

Foreign Notes of Real Interest Victorien Sardou is said to be constructing a play on Robespierre for Sir Henry Irving.

Two brokers just sent to jail in England for "kiting" commercial paper are said to have floated \$10,000,000 of worthless notes in six years. Greater excommunication, an unusual punishment in the Church of England, has been pronounced by

the Bishop of Litchfield against a clergyman convicte of grossly immoral conduct. A prize for an essay on "The Duty of Kindness to Animals," offered by the S. P. C. A. to be competed for by London public school children, brought the

society 185,465 essays this year. One hundred miles of the railroad to Uganta are low open to traffic. The first-class fare for that distance is 88 rupees (about \$8), second-class 19 rupees, and third-class, 3 rupees 8 annas.

Cornets must not be worn by Hussian young women

attending high schools, universities and music and art schools, according to a recent decree of the new Minister of Education. They are to be encouraged to wear the national costume. Mr. James Balfour Melville, who had been a member of the Royal and Ancient Golf Club since 1846

and had won its gold medal, was choked to death by a piece of beef while at dinner recently. He was the father of Mr. Leglie Baifour-Melville, who has held the amateur championship. He was 80 years of age. A recent dynamite explosion in a Kursk, Bussia, monastery turns out to have been the work of the ingenious monks themselves, who took that means of attracting attention to the miraculous powers of their image of the Virgin. The image was removed to a place of safety before the dynamite was

then out back, so that while the walls of the building

were shattered the image was unburt. Crowds of pligrims were attracted to the monastery by the miracle, but the Government has put the monks un Vicuna has been astonished lately by some daring steeple climbing. A steeple jack celebrated the begiuning of the festivities for Emperor Francis loseph's jubilee by elimbing in the night to the top of one of the steeples of the Votive Church, 306 feet from the ground, by means of the lightning rods and architectural ornaments, and hanging on it a yellow and black banner twenty feet long. He gave a minute description of the manner in which he accomplished his foolbanly feat to the newspapers. A few

nights later some one else imitated him by climbing

With the sale of the third part of the Earl of Ash-

the steeple and stealing the flag.

burnham's collection, the most remarkable English book sale of the century has come to an end. The printed books brought in a total of \$305,410 for 4.075 lots, and took twenty days to sell. The sales with which it may be compared are those of the Duke of Roxburghe in 1812, when 10,121 lots, for which the Duke had paid about \$25,000, brought in \$118,673; the Heber saie in 103:-36, when 52,000 lots brought in \$277,580; the Sunderland sale in 1881-23, lasting fifty one days, when 13.858 lots brought in \$275.550, and the Beckford sale in 1882-88, insting forty eight days and fetching the record total of \$358,193. The most valuable part of the Ashburnham collection consisted of the manuscripts which were not included in the sale just ended. Among the prices ob logue were: Isaak Walton, the first five editions of the "Complete Angler," \$4,000; Walter Scots, "Waverley," first edition, unout, \$890, a record price. Illny's Natural History, printed by Jenson at Venice, 1472, \$850; the first Common Prayer Book of Queen Elizabeth, 1508, \$1,200; a later leave of the same date with the Faaiter, owner. \$750; the first Reformed Primer, 1585, in vellum, \$1,195; four small volumes, containing 124 Italian "rappresentation!" of the sixteenth century, \$4,500; an early edition of the "Roman de la Mose," in cel-lum, \$1,775, "Speculum Christiani," 1484, princed at Lundon by William of Mechin, \$1,150; " Speculars Vitae Christi," by Caxton, 1450, \$5,550; Terence, "Book of Sentences," by William of Mechilin, two sus of the 52 leaves missing, \$1,005; Tyndale . Festament, by Jugge, \$650; Tewsdanckh, "Die Generiichkeiten." Suremberg, 1517, \$1,550; " A Boke of Divers Chostly Matters," Caxton, \$1,550; first Folio Shakespears \$2,935; Swift, "Gulliver's Travels," first edition, large paper, \$305; J. de Veragins, "The Golden Legend," in French, Paris, 1403, \$825; the same by Caxton, 1493, larking TV leaves, \$755; "Contectury Tales," by Cauton. first edition, 1478, with 205 leaves out of \$27,\$1,150; Valturns, "De He Miliart" 1472, first Blustrated book printed in Italy, \$1,085; Wolfram von Eschanbach, "Parzival" and "Titurel," 1477, first editions, \$405; Caxton's "Seven Masters," de mages, 1490, \$1,656.